

Intervention: School-based asthma intervention programs

Finding: Sufficient evidence for effectiveness

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities | <input type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care providers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State public health departments | <input type="checkbox"/> Policymakers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Background on the intervention:

Asthma disproportionately affects individuals that are young, of ethnic minority groups, and in poverty. Strategies are needed that can address the needs of underserved communities. This is a review of school-based programs designed to assist children with asthma.

Findings from the systematic reviews:

Evidence indicates that schools can be ideal partners for forming coalitions for childhood asthma intervention programs. School systems provide access, local infrastructure and resident expertise if there is a school nurse.

Schools can work particularly well for impoverished communities with limited financial resources. In this case it can be reasonable to incorporate sustainable asthma interventions for underserved children into existing infrastructure.

Limitations/Comments:

There are many different programs available for schools. Programs should be tailored to the particular sub-groups that are targeted.

Reference:

Christiansen SC, Zuraw BL. Serving the underserved: school-based asthma intervention programs. J Asthma. 2002 Sep;39(6):463-72.